

NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

The perusal of sentiments so just and kind as are expressed in the annexed resolutions of the patriotic Legislature of Louisiana, creates a deeper regret at the mutual disappointment which the prevention of Ex-President FILLMORE's visit to the South will occasion, as well as at the painful cause of it.

JOINT RESOLUTIONS OF THE LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE.
Whereas it is understood to be the intention of Mr. FILLMORE shortly to visit the South; and whereas he has, during his administration, at the sacrifice of personal and home friendships, faithfully executed the laws of Congress, and nobly guarded the rights and interests of the South against the reckless fanaticism, thereby evincing the true patriot, the wise statesman, and the impartial and just Executive; and whereas the State of Louisiana, ever foremost in her patriotic devotion to the union of these States, is grateful to those who, in the hour of peril, stand nobly up for its defense; therefore, as an expression of our personal friendship and high appreciation of the fearless and impartial manner in which he has executed the laws of the land—

1. *Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That should WILLIAM FILLMORE visit the South during the sitting of the Legislature of the State of Louisiana, he is hereby cordially invited and requested to visit Baton Rouge to partake of the hospitalities of our State, and receive the salutations of his numerous friends, without distinction of party.*

2. *Resolved, That the Governor be and he is hereby requested to transmit a copy of these resolutions to Mr. FILLMORE, and to ascertain, if possible, at what time it will suit his convenience to visit our capital.*

TEXAS NEWS.

The Leon Pioneer of the 23d ultimo has the following paragraphs:

The new county of Madison includes about six hundred square miles of territory, the greater part of which is cut out of the territory of the county (Leon) and about ten miles of the Leon. The line will diverge from the old Leon road, near A. Rodgers's, and leaving him in the new county it strikes the Trinity at a point about three miles above Robinson's ferry.

The Legislature passed an act appropriating the sum of \$10,000 to the clearing out and improvement of the Trinity river; also the same sum to the improvement of each of the rivers Colorado and Brazos. Before the act can take effect and the money be appropriated, it must be sanctioned by the people at the ballot-box. The vote of the people will be taken on this at the next August election.

The Legislature failed to pass any law quieting the eleven league titles.

We are informed by Mr. Davis, who has just returned from Fort Graham, that comparative quiet prevails on that portion of the frontier. No recent depredations have been committed by the Indians. He states that an order has been received by the commandant of the fort to proceed against the Indians with five companies, and to kill and take prisoners men, women, and children until the Indians shall restore all the property they have stolen from the whites within the last two years. Col. Harlan refused to act under these sweeping orders, which confounded the innocent with the guilty, and has sent his lieutenant to represent to Gen. Harney that the Wacos and Washitas are the guilty tribes, and to have, if possible, the expedition directed against them specially. The companies will start against the Indians as soon as grass rises.

DISMEMBERMENT OF BURMAH.

A letter dated Rangoon, December 20th, 1852, published in the London Missionary Magazine, announces the official dismemberment of the Empire of Burmah. On the 20th the proclamation declaring the incorporation of the whole of the ancient kingdom of Pegu into the Empire of British India was publicly read, in the presence of a large company of naval and military officers, on board the British ship-of-war Fox, and a royal salute of twenty-one guns was fired in honor of the event. And at sunrise on the 21st the same proclamation was read on shore, both in English and Burmese, before the assembled troops at Rangoon, followed by another salute of twenty-one guns. The soldiers were soon called on for three cheers, which were given with loud effect. The Commissioner, as head of civil administration, was publicly received and saluted by the military on the parade. The letter says:

"The proclamation distinctly informs the Burman monarch that if any new cause of complaint arises against him on the part of the Government of India, it will only lead to the conquest of the whole country, the extinction of the dynasty of Alompra, and the exile of his surviving descendants. The occupation of the whole Burman Empire by the English is therefore only a question of time. That comes will arise for further hostilities no one acquainted with the Burman character can for a moment doubt. In all probability we shall have a protracted war, till Ava is captured and the king dethroned."

We copy with pleasure the following paragraph from Saturday's Philadelphia Inquirer:

"We are glad to learn that the Hon. JOSEPH R. CHARLES, who has for some weeks been suffering under serious indisposition, is now convalescent, and with a prospect of speedy recovery. His many friends, not only of Philadelphia, but in various parts of the Union, will hear the fact with pleasure."

British elections, even at this hour of the century, are apt to be savage affairs. The London "Times," in viewing some of the evidence as to the prevalent practices, says:

"A Lancashire farmer had received an order for three hundred fighting men to do the rough work of the election, with the instruction 'that the best fighting men and poachers would be preferred.' At the 'Craven' order, on the nomination day, and for some days before, two thousand men ate and drank as much and as fast as the landlord could supply them. They were introduced in parties, with orders from known friends of the cause—'which cause or what cause it matters not to inquire. About one hundred of them had sixguns."

NEW ADMIRALTY AGENTS.—Six naval lieutenants have just been appointed to form part of the additional staff of Admiralty agents required at the Southampton mail packet station, in consequence of the new Indian, China, and Australian mail companies.

Thus the British Admiralty, with a provision care of futurity, lose no opportunity of familiarizing their officers with the management and economy of steamships. Although it is often the case that mail-steamers are not commanded by navy officers, the mail is always accompanied by a lieutenant.

Turks Island papers, extending to the 2d instant, contain an account from Port au Platte of the installation of Gen. Santana, on the 15th ultimo, as President of the Dominica Republic. The master, mate, and crew of a slave, seized at Port au Platte, have been condemned to imprisonment.

Judge HENRICKS, of Wisconsin, who was reported to have been deposed from office by the Legislature for gross abuse of his office, has published a card in which he states that he has been very unfairly treated and conspired against. He has demanded a trial upon all the charges and specifications alleged against him.

IOWA.—The Davenport Gazette has an official notice that John B. Jervis, John E. Sheffield, Henry Farnam, John M. Wilson, Norman B. Judd, Ebenezer Cook, James Grant, John P. Cook, and Hiram Price have incorporated themselves, in accordance with the provisions of the "Code of Iowa," under the name of "The Mississippi and Missouri Railroad Company." This road is intended to unite a point on the Missouri, in the Pottawatomie county, near Council Bluffs, with the Mississippi at Davenport.

A capital stock of the company is \$6,000,000.

A bill has passed the Illinois Legislature, 42 to 25, chartering a company to construct a bridge across the Mississippi at Rock Island, which will connect the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad with the one above proposed.—*Railroad Record.*

LOSS OF LIFE.—A collision took place on the Columbia (S. C.) Railroad on Monday, by which Charles D. Schoemaker, the engineer, and Newton Gilmore, the fireman, were killed.

ALEXANDRIA AND ORANGE RAILROAD.

At a meeting of the Stockholders of the Alexandria and Orange Railroad, held at Alexandria on Thursday and Friday last, the Company resolved—

1. To accept the amendments to its charter, granted at the present session of the Virginia Legislature, extending the road to Lynchburg.

2. That \$350,000 of the \$420,000 additional stock authorized be made a preferred stock, by guaranteeing a dividend of six per cent. per annum out of the net earnings of the road; provided that when a dividend of six per cent. per annum upon the whole amount of capital stock, both old and new, shall have been declared and paid for five consecutive years, then the said preferred stock shall be put, and forever after remain, on a footing of equality with the other stock of the Company.

3. That the President and Directors be directed to open books of subscription for the stock to Gordonsville and Lynchburg, at such places as they may decide, but that the privilege be given to the old stockholders to take the new stock within sixty days.

4. That the President and Directors cause a reconnaissance and survey to be made of the route to Lynchburg.

5. That, in view of the great importance of completing the Orange and Alexandria Railroad to Gordonsville at the earliest possible date, the Board of Directors make application forthwith to the City Council of Alexandria, asking that they will favorably consider the proposition for a further subscription by the City Council to enable the Company to proceed with the work, and that they be requested to open a poll at an early date to take the sense of the voters on the subject.

6. That, as the city of Washington is deeply interested in the extension of the Orange and Alexandria railroad to Lynchburg, to connect with the Virginia and Tennessee and East Tennessee and Virginia railroads, (connecting at Chattanooga with the Southern and Southwestern railroads leading to Memphis, New Orleans, and Mobile), the Mayor be requested to lay the matter before the City Council, and to ask that they will take into consideration the propriety of co-operating in this great line of railroad, and to make such a subscription on behalf of the city of Washington as will enable this company promptly to go forward with the work.

EXPLORATION OF AFRICA.—The United States ship John Adams sailed from the River Gambia on the 14th February, having on board Commander LYNCH, of the United States Navy, who arrived there the day previous.

A letter in the Journal of Commerce says that Commander Lynch is under orders from the Secretary of the Navy, in connection with the Pennsylvania Colonization Society, to examine the West Coast of Africa, and decide upon a location suitable, in regard to healthfulness, fertility, &c., for the colonization of our free colored population. He had orders for any United States vessel he might fall in with to transport him to whatever point he might wish to proceed.

Congress declined making any appropriation for this exploration; and hence, we suppose, it must drop, so far as an exploration of the interior of Africa was desired.

THE BANKS OF OHIO have made up their returns to the auditor of the State to the first Monday in February. There are now four classes of banks in the State, viz. five of the old chartered banks, with a capital of \$1,297,526; forty branches of the State bank, with an aggregate capital of \$4,146,675; eleven independent banks, capital \$754,180; and thirteen free banks, organized under the free banking law of 1851, with a capital of \$575,970.

We copy from a contemporary journal the following Letter, addressed by the venerable President DAY, of Yale College, in the last year of his Presidency, to the Hon. JOHN M. CLAYTON, now of the Senate. It is characteristic of its author, and contains one of the neatest compliments we have seen:

YALE COLLEGE, Aug. 25, 1846.
DEAR SIR: It is with no ordinary pleasure that I have the privilege of stating to you that the corporation of this college, at our late public commencement, conferred on you the degree of Doctor of Laws. I am well aware that these academic titles are in danger of losing their distinction, by being distributed with too lavish a hand. But this college aims to proceed on the principle of selecting those who will confer honor, rather than receive it, by being enrolled on the list of its favorites. We present to you this expression of our regard, not with the expectation of elevating the rank which you already hold in public estimation, but as a just tribute of respect to distinguished merit.

I have the honor to be, with high and affectionate regard, your friend and obedient servant,
To the Hon. JOHN M. CLAYTON. J. DAY.

FROM BUENOS AYRES.

Accounts from Buenos Ayres to the 20th of January state that the city was closely besieged by Gen. URQUIZA. Skirmishing took place daily, and business was almost entirely suspended. Produce was very scarce, as none could come in, on account of the entire population being under arms, according to a proclamation from the Governor compelling all male persons to unite in driving off the insurgents. There was no prospect of the siege being raised, as Urquiza, the instigator of the insurrection, has immense influence with the country people.

THE BRAZILIAN SLAVE TRADE.—According to an official report of the Brazilian Government, it appears that the number of Africans imported in 1848 amounted to sixty thousand, and in 1849 to fifty-four thousand. In the year 1851 the number was reduced to three thousand two hundred and eighty-seven, of which one thousand and six were captured by Brazilian cruisers and declared free. During the past year, one vessel, and one only, it is said, is known to have landed a cargo of slaves on the coast of Brazil; and this occurred last June. The Brazilian Government deals very summarily with the slave traders. Any person found concerned in the traffic, no matter what his rank or condition may be, is imprisoned or banished without ceremony.

AMERICAN COMMERCE WITH CHINA.—The report of the harbor master of Shanghai, (Mr. NICHOLAS BAYLIES), shows that from January 1 to December 31, 1852, the American tonnage exceeded that of any other nation. The number of British vessels was one hundred and two, with a tonnage of thirty-two thousand seven hundred; of American vessels seventy-one, with a tonnage of 40,365. The whole amount of tonnage was 76,900, and the number of vessels one hundred and eighty-seven; the remainder, besides English and American, being almost equally divided between French, Danish, Hamburg, Spanish, Hawaiian, and Dutch. The exports of Tea from Shanghai in 1852 were 57,675,990 pounds, which is about equal in amount to the exports of the two previous years. The exports of Tea from Shanghai to Great Britain, from July 1 to December 31, 1852, were 17,825; to the United States 16,400,000.

The Earthquake at Watertown (N. Y.) on the 12th instant was, as we find, predicted to the day in the winter number of the *Rainbow*, which was published nearly three months ago. This, we are informed, the twenty-sixth earthquake occurring as publicly predicted weeks previous by Dr. CHAPMAN within a year, besides auroras, storms, and various phenomena. Fifteen of these earthquakes occurred, it appears, on the precise days he predicted. Dr. Chapman's Theory of the Physical Cause of Meteorological Changes is plausible and interesting.

ARREST FOR ROBBERY THE MAIL.—On Friday afternoon a man named Foy was arrested at Newburyport (Mass.) upon the charge of robbing the mail between that city and Lawrence. It seems that the accused had been suspected of dishonesty for some time past, as sundry amounts of money which were duly mailed to pass between the two places failed of reaching their destination. On Friday a decoy package was mailed at Lawrence to go to Newburyport, the postmaster at each place being informed of the fact. The package was not in the mail when it reached Newburyport, and Foy, who had charge of the mail, was arrested and committed to jail to await an examination.

MEXICO AND SANTA ANNA.

The British mail steamer which arrived at Vera Cruz on the 4th of March reports that Gen. SANTA ANNA had accepted the Presidency of Mexico, and would return to that country on the mail packet of the 1st of April. The Vera Cruz papers contain the particulars of an interview between SANTA ANNA and Dr. MANUEL M. ESCOBAR, who was dispatched to Carthage by the authorities of Vera Cruz on a mission to the exiled ex-President. The details of the conversation which passed between them are furnished by the papers, and a translation is given by the New Orleans *Picayune*, which we copy. The significance of the language of SANTA ANNA touching the position of Mexico, and his display of unmitigated hostility towards the United States, cannot fail to command the attention of the reader. At the latest date from the city of Mexico (March 3d) seventeen of the States and Districts had voted for him as President, one had voted against him, and the remaining five had not been heard from, but his almost unanimous restoration to power was confidently anticipated. Here is the account of the interview above referred to:

Senor ESCOBAR reached Carthage on the 1st of February, and found Gen. SANTA ANNA residing at Turbaco, five leagues from Carthage. Upon meeting Santa Anna, his first question was, "What happens in our republic—what say the Mexicans?" He then asked if it was true that another American invasion was threatened? To which ESCOBAR replied that "the question of Tehuantepec would force Mexico to cede without fighting."

Senor ESCOBAR states that he then went into a long account of the course of the Tehuantepec affair, of the administration of the Government, and such other subjects as present themselves when two persons meet who love each other. He then handed to the General the letters and papers he had brought. The next morning Santa Anna said to him:

"Your coming has made me pass a very bad night. How have I been affected by the unhappy situation of our beloved country, the victim of passion, involved in anarchy, and in imminent danger of losing her nationality. I have been thinking of nothing but of saving a million and a half of back dividends on the English debt, and unable to pay the last year's interest, or even the salaries of her officers; without an army, the frontiers abandoned and suffering the greatest disasters from the attacks of the savages; the frontier States undermined by traitors in league with the Mexicans; our natural enemies delayed until the coming month of April."

"What a situation! But what has the Government of Mexico done with the millions it received for the inequitable sale of a great portion of its territory? What has it done with the millions it received for the inequitable sale of the land which it has controlled for five years, while the nation has remained dumb and resigned in view of the prodigies which the omens of Quetzaro offered to do?"

The conferences were continued for several days, SANTA ANNA manifesting great reluctance to return, and recapitulating the marked unkindness evinced towards him by the Mexican nation. Referring to their treatment of him during and subsequent to the Mexican war, he said:

"Words cannot define such conduct, and it indicates clearly what can be expected from such citizens. A society thus accustomed to the physical and moral assassination of its leaders in its war of independence, that does in respect to an observing world, cannot be otherwise than in the unhappy condition of our country. God and man must condemn acts that are so rarely found in the civilized world. Does such a course encourage our young men to give their time and their best years to the benefit of their country, defying danger and forgetting all that is most dear and sweet in life, and abandon all for her safety?"

"Besides, it is impossible that I can return, and meet with serenity a set of men who have elevated themselves to power without any thing in past history favorable to them; or who have never been a good son, a good husband, a good friend, or a good citizen; men who have borne the filthy yoke imposed upon them, and remained impassive even when they saw that nothing was done to save our country from the aggressions projected by the new vandals of the North."

"Have the Mexicans abjured their passions? Do they look for their follies? See the abyss that is open at their feet? Know they that they will be abandoned by the modern Rome, without any resource but to bend the neck? If they do not change completely their course? Have they the presumption to suppose that they will be saved without effort on their part, amid the disorders in which their country is plunged? God and man have forsaken the land of the Hidalgoes and Guerreroes."

"Shall I present myself on that scene where no government is possible? When the ties of obedience are torn into shreds? When the wicked and vile Aristas has dissolved every social bond, and driven morality and virtue into exile? Know they that they will be abandoned by the modern Rome, without any resource but to bend the neck? If they do not change completely their course? Have they the presumption to suppose that they will be saved without effort on their part, amid the disorders in which their country is plunged? God and man have forsaken the land of the Hidalgoes and Guerreroes."

Senor ESCOBAR employed every argument calculated to induce SANTA ANNA to return, representing to him that SANTA ANNA was universally desired, that every one was in favor of SANTA ANNA, and looked towards him as a liberator and benefactor, and that his presence and counsels would alone suffice to dispel anarchy, and restore Mexico to tranquility and order. Two days afterwards SANTA ANNA replied to ESCOBAR:

"That his heart could be Mexican; that, notwithstanding the past, he wished to show to his compatriots that he was not indifferent to them; that he looked at objects from a distance, their deformities were better seen; that he did not wish that history should one day say that he had been deaf to the call of his country when it honored him with a call to meet the common danger, and that he had seen with joy the day when he had chosen a residence for his family; that his only wish was to see his country happy, and that, casting aside every thing tending to detain him, he resigned himself to give the last proof of his patriotism, although history taught him to place no confidence in the passing enthusiasm of the masses."

"I hold," he said, "that independence is the greatest of our blessings, and every good citizen should defend it with all his power, and I cannot be deaf to the voice of my countrymen, nor fail to appreciate the high honor they have conferred upon me by electing me to help them out of the labyrinth in which they are involved, and above all to save our nationality, now in such imminent peril from the grasping spirit of our neighbors and the insatiable greed of a few Mexicans."

"Return to my country, and in giving an account of my mission to those who have sent me, tell them from me that in the next month of March I will leave this spot for the shores of Mexico. On my arrival there I will call around me those persons of influence who are true lovers of their country. I will confer with them; and, should they be sincere, I will sincerely and with a good will if I find co-operation; if I find sincerity and a good will to abnegate capricious and mistaken opinions; and, finally, if I find men of heart to make an obstinate defense of our rights against the aggressors from the North, and that the only cry is INDEPENDENCE ON DEATH, then will I leave myself cheerfully to new sacrifices; for, in truth, I cannot survive the disappearance of Mexican nationality, and I desire to bury myself in its ruins, if, after the Mexicans have done their duty, the great Regulator of the destinies of nations should order for us such a fate. But if my hopes should be disappointed, I will not be less sincere, which never can be other than the wish and glory of my country, to return disconsolate to this retirement, to deplore the blindness of a people that obstinately believe it can do every thing, and that it leaves the only path left open to it, and will not initiate those who, like them, have found themselves in a similar situation."

Senor ESCOBAR here put a note to his report stating that on his arrival at Vera Cruz he had learned that "the question of Tehuantepec had been settled in a manner which was satisfactory to all good citizens," which General SANTA ANNA could not know when he used the above words.

The latest accounts from Mexico state that Gen. URQUIZA has been appointed Ambassador to Madrid.

Mrs. CARR, wife of Gen. CARR, who has been dangerously ill in Detroit, is slowly recovering.

NAVAL.—The U. S. steam frigate *Powhatan* arrived at Funchal, Madeira, on the 2d instant. She made the passage from Norfolk in half a day's less time than the *Mississippi*, both being on their way to the Chinese seas.

The U. S. ship *Saratoga*, of the East India squadron, was at Hong Kong January 10.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

The California intelligence to the 1st instant, brought by the mail steamer Georgia, presents no new feature.

The Legislature of the State was discussing the question of a Convention for the revision of the Constitution.

The steamer *Monterey* left San Francisco for Australia on the 16th ultimo, and the New Orleans was to follow on the 5th of March. Numerous sailing vessels were also about to leave with passengers from the mines.

Dates from the Gila river to the 11th February had been received at San Diego. The Indians were quiet.

Aubrey, the Santa Fe trader, had arrived at Fort Yuma, with four thousand sheep and a lot of mules and horses.

The town of Marysville has subscribed \$250,000 for a plank road to Nevada.

The city of Sacramento is taking measures to ensure the building of a railroad to the mountains.

The noted robber Joaquín continued his depredations on the Sacramento. He had robbed a Chinese camp of \$30,000, and committed several murders.

The citizens of Jackson have hung a Mexican robber, and the citizens of Mud Springs have hung three Chinese robbers.

The arrivals of all staple merchandise had been quite heavy at San Francisco, but, with the exception of flour and grain, the demand had kept pace with the imports. The imports of flour for the fortnight foot up 50,000 barrels, making the stock 80,000 barrels, and causing prices to give way still further, entailing a loss even on the first cost and charges. The prices range from \$9 to \$10.50.

The dates from Panama are to the 19th instant. That place is reported to be healthy, but it is said that immense numbers of passengers are dying on the passage up. The steamer *Windfall* Scott had lost over forty passengers, and the steamer *Golden Gate* twenty-three. The ship-of-war *Portsmouth* was shortly to leave Panama for Valparaiso.

The Alta California of the 1st of March furnishes the following summary of mining intelligence:

The news from the mines is encouraging. New diggings have been discovered about five miles from Soledad, in the neighborhood of Curtissville, from which \$50 ounces of gold were taken by some Mexicans in two days. One piece of quartz was found which contained four pounds of gold. Rich placer diggings have also been discovered at Jamestown, from which as high as eighty dollars to the pan had been taken out. A lump of quartz has been taken out at Yankee Hill, weighing 247 ounces, and nearly all gold, valued at \$4,200. This Yankee Hill claim is said to be very rich.

The miners engaged in the Ticken and Gulch Flat, in the vicinity of Michigan city, are taking up vast quantities of gold, and are now presenting the diggings of Gold Hog's Glory are also paying well. At the Forest Hill, five miles below, the miners are taking out gold by the ton. This region of country is well supplied with water by means of ditches from Valcano Canon. The Valcano and Todd's Valley canal is doubtless the best in the neighborhood. At Stringtown, near Marysville, new mine have been discovered to a very considerable extent, and large numbers of miners are profitably employed, averaging from eight to twelve dollars per day to the man. The only mining heretofore done at this point has been river mining, but these newly discovered dry diggings open up a new and rich prospect to the Stringtowners. Water in sufficient quantities to run ten tons has been brought from Oregon Gulch and Powell's Branch, the former from a distance of one and a half and the latter one mile. Stringtown is the centre or business point of a population of five or six hundred miners, and is a most flourishing place. It has five stores, one blacksmith shop, and two boarding-houses. Money is said to be plenty and supplies abundant, at Marysville prices, with transportation added.

The miners on Feather river, in the vicinity of Long Bar and Oregon Gulch, are doing well. Many claims which have been worked for years as alluvial diggings in 1849. The gold prospects about Nevada and Grass Valley are reported as being uncommonly flattering. So with saw-mill enterprises. Reports from Shasta and Yreka state that the miners are well repaid for their labor. Three men took out \$6,000 in one week near Yreka. At Granite Valley, Shingle Creek, and Tunnel Hill, Coloma, the news is of the same cheering character.

Provisions are still high at the mines. Two companies have been formed for the construction of plank roads between Sacramento and Nevada and Marysville and Nevada. The *El Dorado* News states that large quantities of gold are coming into Placerville. On an average about seventy thousand ounces per week are purchased by the regular dealers in gold dust.

The San Francisco Transcript says that new placers have been discovered in the mountains of San and Santa Cruz rivers, in Los Angeles county, and that a small vein of tertiary coal has been found on the Sierras near Santa Barbara county.

A mine of copper had also been discovered in Santa Barbara county, and specimens from it had been brought to San Francisco for analysis. It was said to be rich. They were found to contain about 44 per cent. of copper, 12 per cent. of silver, and 5 or 4 per cent. of gold.

FROM THE RIO GRANDE.

We have received the Brownsville flag to the 16th March, from which we extract the following items:

Capt. G. K. Lewis's company of Rangers was mustered out of service near Brownsville on the 13th instant, after six months' faithful service. On taking leave of his men Capt. Lewis made a spirited and eloquent address, and his words were well melted some of these hardy woodsmen even to tears.

The other two companies, under Capt. Shaw and Davis, have also been mustered out of service and returned to their homes.

The volunteers recently performed by the three companies of Texas Rangers will for the future be filled by a portion of the regiment of Mounted Rifles, now on duty on the frontier. Recent advices state that this efficient corps have just carried into San Antonio a number of prisoners captured during a recent scout.

The flag says: It is reported that Carraval, having induced a number of the Rangers recently employed on this frontier to join his ranks, against hostilities against Mexico. We learn that Col. Cruz, the present Mexican commandant on the frontier, has been thus informed, and has made arrangements accordingly.

RAILROAD COLLISIONS.—The accounts which reach us almost every day of shocking disasters on some railroad or other impart interest to any plan or contrivance which promises to give greater security to railway travelling. Therefore, as the collision of trains is one of the most prolific causes of disaster, we have viewed with peculiar satisfaction the model of a self-acting machine for preventing collisions, which has been invented by Dr. CLAYTON, of Virginia, and which appears to us to possess great value. We copy a brief description of it from the Republic:

"The contrivance is simple. There is a jointed lever, at right angles with the rail, connected by a wire, with a pulley-wheel, by means of which a signal is raised from an upright timber (say at the height of eight feet) directly the axle of the car touches the lever. The same machinery depends the signal just after the train passes it. Railway collisions have become so frequent of late that every invention calculated to render travellers more secure in their journeyings must be regarded with general interest."

The block of limestone from Bradstock's field intended for the Washington Monument is at Pittsburg, finished and ready for shipment.

THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.—Honolulu papers to the 2d of February contain little of importance beyond the shipping intelligence. The *Polyesian* publishes the custom-house returns of the islands for 1852. The imports were \$759,868, of which \$348,608 were from the Atlantic ports of the United States, \$62,819 from California, and \$7,688 from Oregon. The foreign exports were \$381,143, and the domestic \$257,251, making a total of \$638,395.

EARTHQUAKES IN CALIFORNIA.—Since November 21, 1852, there have been thirty-two shocks of earthquakes within the limits of California. The effects of these continued shocks have been confined principally to the southern section of the State, and have therefore excited but little attention, although entitled to much more than has been elicited. The effects on the desert have been considerable; so much so that the waters of the New River, the Big Lagoon, and other points of obtaining water, have been their appearance on the surface in 1848 and 1849, have now disappeared, and in their places volumes of sulphurous mud and efflorescent sulphur have appeared. This, we fear, will present a serious obstacle to the emigration by the Gila route this season.—*California paper.*

A boat's crew, comprising seven of the sailors of the ship *Golden Light*, destroyed at sea by lightning, have arrived safely at Antigua. One boat's crew is still missing.

SILVER COIN.

The scarcity of silver coin in England has been brought to the notice of the Chancellor of the Exchequer by a Parliamentary inquiry. He stated in reply that the demand for gold was so pressing that there was no chance of their being able to apply the mint to silver coinage. Half a million sovereigns per week were now being turned out—that was to say, about twice as much as was supposed to be the regular work of the mint, and means were being taken to increase that supply in order to meet the demand for sovereigns, of the diminution of which there was no immediate prospect. With respect to silver, something he hoped had been done to mitigate that demand. During January 1852, 292,000 of silver coinage was struck, which was a very considerable amount, and the Government was not given to suppose that the want was now extreme; but at all events more would be done to meet that want as soon as the demand for gold would allow.

The London Economist of March 5th contained an interesting article on the operations of the British Mint, from which we glean the following pertinent facts and figures: Since 1848 the aggregate coinage of the mint has been £19,838,375; of which £19,264,473 was gold, £561,594 was silver, and £218,308 copper. The disparity of silver coinage is apparent at a glance.

The coinage of gold each year was as follows:

1848	£2,451,999
1849	2,177,955
1850	1,491,836
1851	4,400,411
1852	8,742,270

The silver coinage has amounted to £561,594 in the five years, in the following proportion in each year:

1848	£35,442
1849	119,592
1850	129,096
1851	182,868
1852	189,596

The large amount of silver coinage during the last year, compared with any former year, at least shows that the great inconvenience which has been experienced from a scarcity of silver coin has not arisen from any decline in the work of the mint, notwithstanding the great additional work which it has been called upon to perform in furnishing gold coin.

Of the entire £19,264,473 of gold coined in the five years, no less than £13,142,681 was coined in the two last years. The transactions of the mint have assumed a new and novel character since the recent gold discoveries. Its operations are no longer limited to the supply of the home demand for circulation. In about two years a sum equal to nearly £15,000,000 has been exported in the shape of English coin. No doubt a considerable portion, probably not less than one-half, of the whole of this large amount has gone to Australia. But it is also certain that a very large amount, fully equal to the other half, has been exported to various foreign countries, where English sovereigns have acquired a certain value as a circulating medium, and where, therefore, they have a somewhat higher price than bar gold. In view of this state of things, the *Economist* thinks the character and functions of the mint will be entirely changed; and in such a way as will render it imperative that the principles upon which its expenses are defrayed should be reconsidered. If the mint is to become a great manuf